



CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 49 of 1882.

## REPORT

OF

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th December 1882.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī" ... ..	Burrisal	.....	November 1882.
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	30th November 1882.
5	"Jātiya Suhrid" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	5th December 1882.
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Ditto	700	4th ditto.
8	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	8th ditto.
9	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	2nd ditto.
10	"Bārtābaha" ... ..	Pubna	.....	
11	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	2nd & 9th December 1882.
12	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing	671	28th November 1882.
13	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	296	1st December 1882.
15	"Chāruvārtā" ... ..	Sherapore, Mymensing	.....	27th November 1882.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	
17	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
18	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	8th December 1882.
19	"Gramvārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	.....	
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	25th November 1882.
21	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshābye	200	6th December 1882.
22	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	4th ditto.
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	24th November 1882.
24	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
25	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	4th December 1882.
26	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	.....	26th November 1882.
27	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275	
28	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	7th December 1882.
30	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	3rd ditto.
31	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	6th ditto.
32	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	4th ditto.
33	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing	.....	
34	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta	4,000	2nd ditto.
35	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	700	1st to 5th December 1882.
37	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	30th November to 9th December 1882.
38	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	1st to 7th December 1882.
39	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	4th to 8th ditto.
40	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
41	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto	365	2nd December 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
43	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	4th December 1882.
44	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	
46	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	1st ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
48	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
	<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>			
49	"Amir-ul-Akhbár" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
50	"Assam Vilásiní" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
51	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	25th November 1882.
52	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	160	19th ditto.
53	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	125	23rd ditto.
54	"Purusottam Patriká" ... ..	Pooree ...	.....	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
55	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
56	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 25th November, contains an article highly eulogistic of Lord Ripon. The Editor exhorts his fellow countrymen to make a united representation to Parliament with the view of obtaining for Lord Ripon an extension of service in this country beyond his prescribed term of office.

HALISAHAR,  
PRAKASHIKA,  
November 25th, 1882.

2. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 27th November, while it recognizes the utility of the practice on the part of magisterial officers of making tours in the cold season, is nevertheless of opinion that the manner in which they are performed at present is not satisfactory, inasmuch as on such occasions the officers content themselves with only inspecting schools, courts, and other public offices. These cursory visits, and the doing of the routine work of the court in camp, produce but little good. The object of these tours, which is to enable magisterial officers to become acquainted with the true condition of the people in the interior, is not gained under the present system.

CHARU VARTA.  
November 27th, 1882.

3. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper:—"And you, too, Mr. Thompson, have approved of the vicious excise policy of Sir Ashley Eden." Such are the words in which the people of this country are condemning Mr. Thompson's administration of the Excise Department. But a line of policy which Government may have once adopted is not abandoned, however erroneous it may prove to be, and the policy of one ruler binds his successor as it were in chains of iron. A perusal of the report on the operations of the Excise Department produces a strong feeling of regret and indignation. It is really sad to think that Government is filling its coffers by giving an impetus to this ruinous trade, and making a sacrifice of the temporal as well as the spiritual interests of a whole people. The story has been told a hundred times over, but it needs to be told over again. A persistent agitation should be made against the excise policy of Government.

CHARU VARTA.

4. The same paper publishes a summary in Bengali of the leading objections put forth by Sir Richard Garth against the Bengal Rent Bill. The arguments employed by the Chief Justice on behalf of the zemindars are warmly commended.

CHARU VARTA.

5. We extract the following observations from another article in the same paper:—"It was observed in a former article that Government should not directly be a party to the establishment of agricultural banks, and that, further, it should not be so eager to establish a factitious relation between creditor and debtor. Until the people are taught to be economical, and encouraged to effect improvements in their land, even thousands of agricultural banks will not succeed in removing their poverty. A reference to the Bill will make it perfectly clear that, except for the purpose of making improvements in the land, or general agricultural improvements, loans will not be given to cultivators. So that to raise money for the purposes of a funeral, of a wedding, or to meet the hundred other necessities of a peasant's life, he will still have to resort to the mahajuns, and the mahajuns, of course, will make the best use of their opportunities. The occasions are not numerous on which a peasant finds it necessary to borrow for the purpose of making improvements in his land. But there are few cultivators in Bengal who are not compelled to borrow at least once a year. A cultivator's whole property is destroyed by fire or the diluvium of the river. The bank will on such

CHARU VARTA.



occasions be closed to him. He cannot but seek the assistance of the money-lender. Then again the hard-and-fast rules relating to the recovery of the loans through the agency of the Collector will in practice cause considerable hardship to the ignorant peasantry. The scheme of agricultural banks should be given up. If Government is really desirous of benefiting the agricultural classes, it should provide increased facilities in connection with the Savings Banks, and establish agricultural schools all over the country.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
November 28th, 1882.

6. Writing on the subject of national unity and on the desirability of promoting this unity among the heterogeneous populations of India, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 28th November, remarks that it is idle to expect that the people of India will ever be followers of one religion or speak one common language. Spread of education and one common Government will gradually promote the work of unification. In the matter of language, the utmost that could be expected is that, while every people would speak and cultivate its own vernacular, another language might be made the common language all over India. Hindi written in the Devnagri character is admirably fitted for this purpose.

BHARAT MIHIR.

7. The same paper commends the proposal to establish agricultural banks in this country. If efficiently administered, these institutions will be of immense service to agriculturists who, in their helplessness, are now entirely dependent upon rapacious mahajuns. It is, however, necessary to make certain wise provisions in regard to the working of the banks in question. First, the management. It is not desirable to entrust the management in the hands of Collectors, who are too overworked to be able to perform this duty satisfactorily. Nor are village postmasters the most suitable agency for transacting the business of the banks. Considering their social position, it would not be safe to impose on them so responsible a work. Already in many instances they have been found wanting in connection with the business of money-orders. Any other separate and paid agency would defeat the purpose for which these banks are proposed to be established by increasing the expenditure on their account. Under these circumstances, the Moonsifs appear to be the most suitable persons for undertaking the management of the banks in question. The new duty is likely to prove agreeable, inasmuch as it will remove the monotony of the Moonsif's work. There is again another consideration to recommend this suggestion, namely, the fact that the Moonsif's nazir and peons are perfectly acquainted with the condition of the people in the mofussil. The rate of interest proposed to be charged by Government is very high. The rate should not be higher than 6 per centum. per annum. Then as to the moveable property to be offered in mortgage: the great majority of the cultivators in this country possess little moveable property, by mortgaging which they could obtain loans. A few tolas of silver and a few brazen utensils are all the most prosperous among them could produce for this purpose. Government certainly does not desire to see their plough-cattle or milch-cow mortgaged. It is of no use therefore to make provision for mortgages. Would it not be better to lay down that a peasant seeking a loan should produce a person of independent means, who must be prepared conjointly with the applicant for the loan to stand security therefor?

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper condemns the spirit in which Sir Richard Garth has written his minute on the proposed Rent Law for Bengal. This one-sided advocacy of the rights of the zemindar in utter disregard of the interests of the ryot has destroyed whatever weight the observations made by the Chief Justice of Bengal would otherwise possess.

Sir Richard Garth on the proposed  
Rent Law.



9. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 30th November, refers to the high-handedness of the local authorities of Chittagong in forcibly deporting the Jumiahs of the Chittagong hills to the part of the district known as the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and prohibiting the cultivation of cotton by that given in the hills. This order has occasioned great hardship to the Jumiahs.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI,  
November 30th, 1882.

10. A correspondent of the *Bhārat Bandhu*, of the 2nd December, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor on behalf of the whole Jain community of Calcutta for having directed a stoppage of tramway traffic on the streets of Calcutta for certain hours on the occasion of the recent processions of the Digambari sect of that community. The concession has given great satisfaction.

BHARAT BANDHU,  
December 2nd, 1882.

11. The *Sulabha Samāchār*, of the 2nd December, is grateful to the present Administration for its generous efforts to improve the condition of the agriculturists in this country. The proposal to establish agricultural banks, if carried out, will be exceedingly beneficial. It, however, appears that those only who are possessed of immoveable property will be given the benefit of the proposed institutions; that is, the jotedars, the putnidars, and the maurusdars and others who are comparatively well off will be able to obtain loans on low rates of interest. But the great mass of tenants-at-will, who are poor and do not possess any rights in the land, will apparently be denied the benefit; and yet it is these classes who are constantly the victims of zemindars, mahajuns and indigo-planters. Could not Government do anything for these classes?

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
December 2nd, 1882.

12. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 3rd December, remarks, in reference to the objections made by Sir Richard Garth against the proposed Rent Law for Bengal, that in the course of his minute Sir Richard has made one important admission, namely that, should necessity arise, Government would be perfectly justified in curtailing the rights of the zemindars. What he denies is that this necessity has now arisen. But on this question who is to be believed? There are on the one side the entire class of landlords and their paid organ in the press; and, on the other, the innumerable ryots of Bengal and a handful of their self-constituted advocates. If one were disposed to listen to the tall talk of big personages, and were disinclined to make enquiries regarding the condition of the poor, one would then of course conclude that there was no necessity for enacting a law regarding occupancy rights. But, as was stated in these columns last week, the ryots of Hooghly, Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Beerbhoom and other districts have repeatedly made united representations to Government with a view to have equitable rates of rent fixed, and to obtain for themselves the right of occupancy and of transfer as regards their holdings. Now, if in spite of this fact one were to maintain that the ryots have no grievances to complain of, or that they have never made any complaints, there is, of course, no reply to be given. The fact is, the opinion of Sir Richard Garth to the contrary notwithstanding, a clear necessity has arisen for enacting a new law. Another objection put forth by the Chief Justice is that the proposed law will not in practice confer any benefits upon the tenants; why then inflict this gratuitous loss upon the zemindar? Now here Sir Richard contradicts himself. In one passage of his minute he expatiates upon the advantages which the ryot would be enabled to enjoy if the Rent Bill became law, but now he says a quite different thing. The fact is, whenever there is any talk of legislating for the benefit of tenants, there are always found persons who say that Government is indeed anxious to benefit the tenants, but the measures

SADHARANI,  
December 3rd, 1882.



proposed will not answer their purpose. Sir Richard Garth also has raised this old objection.

SADHARANI,  
December 3rd, 1882.

13. In an article contributed to the same paper, the writer condemns the high-handed manner in which, at a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan, the question of appointing a Secretary to the local municipality was decided by the Chairman. In utter disregard of the high qualifications of several native candidates, and of the clearly expressed opinions of the native Commissioners, the Chairman, acting on the strength of his casting vote, conferred the post upon a European.

The appointment of a Secretary to the Burdwan Municipality.

MEDINI,  
December 4th, 1882.

14. The *Medini*, of the 4th December, suggests that the telegraph office at Midnapore, the maintenance of which costs Government a good sum, may with advantage be amalgamated with the local post-office. Considerable savings may be effected in this way.

The Telegraph Office at Midnapore.

SOM PRAKASH,  
December 4th, 1882.

15. The *Som Prakash*, of the 4th December, contains an article headed—"Is the language of Vernacular Newspapers now harsh or sweet?" The

Editor observes that the language of native prints becomes harsh or sweet according as the Administration for the time being is guided by a policy of righteousness or the contrary. Under the administration of Lord Lytton and Sir Ashley Eden, vernacular papers referred to the acts of Government in language of strong disapprobation. They could not do otherwise. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in consequence. But now, when pious and sincere men like Lord Ripon and Mr. Rivers Thompson are at the helm of affairs, native newspapers are unceasing in their praises. Thus again the administrations of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Canning are always referred to in language of admiration and gratitude, while Lord Dalhousie's rule is execrated by native newspapers. This clearly shows that the tone of the Native Press always depends upon the character of the Administration.

Language of Native Papers.

SOM PRAKASH.

16. The same paper observes in another article that the Europeans in India have become as it were Brahmans. They have in two important matters usurped the rights and privileges of the sacred order.

Europeans are the Brahmans of this Kaliyug.

These are (1) invitations to dinner, and (2) immunity from punishment. Brahmans are now rarely fed. Native princes, zemindars and wealthy men have come to recognize it as a duty that they must feed Europeans at a large cost, and they are rewarded for their pains by titles of distinction. As regards immunity from punishment, the point of similarity between the Brahmans of old and Europeans in India of the present time is indeed striking. The Hindu law exempted a Brahman from all punishment, particularly when a Sudra was the victim. The law of the British Government and the Queen's Proclamation indeed do not make any distinction between a European and a native offender in theory, but the European offender, when the injured party happens to be a native, is practically exempted from punishment. The break-down of ignorant and puzzled native witnesses during their cross-examination by skilled lawyers, and the bias shewn by the European jury who sympathise with the European offender, the circumstance that magisterial officers are in the habit of partaking of the hospitalities of European indigo-planters, are all referred to as contributing to the miscarriage of justice in cases where a European is the aggressor and a native is the injured party. The writer next refers to a case recently decided in the Allahabad High Court, in which the accused, three Europeans, charged with violating a native female, were acquitted by the Judge.



Government is earnestly besought to make a searching enquiry into this matter.

17. The same paper condemns the action of Lord Hartington in refusing his sanction to the proposal of the Government of India to enter into a contract with any local firm for a period of ten years for the supply of iron stores required by Government. This action of the Secretary of State shows that he is more attentive to the interests of English merchants than to those of India.

SOM PRAKASH,  
December 4th, 1882.

18. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 4th December, contains an article on the recent municipal elections at Calcutta. The writer refers to the recent elections with a feeling of gratification, and attributes the great enthusiasm shewn by both voters and candidates for election to the fact that the introduction of the elective system, and the liberal manner in which the late Mr. Souttar and the present Chairman have behaved towards the Commissioners, have convinced the rate-payers that an elected Commissioner now possesses some real power. The success of the Calcutta Municipality is due to the fact that in proportion as the power of the elected Commissioners has increased, the power of the official Chairman has decreased.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
December 4th, 1882.

19. The same paper has a dramatic dialogue in which the Civil Service is represented as viewing with disfavour Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government, and regarding His Lordship as a foolish man. A full translation of the piece will be given in next week's report.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

20. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 4th December, condemns the action of Mr. Justice Tyrrell, of the Allahabad High Court, in having acquitted the three European prisoners who were recently charged with having violated a native female. The evidence, it is remarked, clearly established their guilt. This decision has greatly mortified the people of India.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
December 4th, 1882.

21. The same paper remarks that it is exceedingly desirable that the proposed local boards should be perfectly free from direct official control. But as Lord Ripon has recently doubtless, under instructions from the Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that Government must possess some power of control over the local boards, perhaps the establishment of a central board, such as that proposed by Mr. Rivers Thompson, would be better than any other form of official control. It is, however, necessary that the majority of the members of the central board should be elected by the people.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

22. Referring to the Queen's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament, the *Sahachar*, of the 6th December, regrets that in the speech no mention was made of India, or of the great public measures which are now under the consideration of the Government of India. A few words from Her Majesty, expressive of her approval of the scheme of local self-government, which there is reason to fear is not viewed with much favour by Lord Hartington, would have exceedingly gratified and encouraged the people of India.

SAHACHAR,  
December 6th, 1882.

23. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 4th December, remarks, in reference to the proposed agricultural banks, that they will be of no use if loans are not granted for all purposes. It is suggested that the banks should be established at the post-offices like the Savings Banks, and loans given on securities as good as those now obtained by the mahajuns.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
December 4th, 1882.



UTKAL DURPANA,  
November 19th, 1882.

24. The *Utkal Durpana* of the 19th November, remarks that Government, being dissatisfied with the Police on account of its high-handedness, are using means to reform the department, and to induce respectable persons to enter it. With this view, it is proposed to appoint each year one Inspector to a Deputy Magistrateship. It is not, however, probable that educated and respectable persons will be induced by this means to enter the service. No respectable person would be willing to endure the treatment to which subordinates are subjected by their superior officers. Many Superintendents are in the habit of treating all their subordinates with equal discourtesy, from the constable on Rs. 5 to the Inspector on Rs. 50 per mensem. In other departments persons are honored according to their position, such is not the case in the police. The punishment inflicted in the department is most severe. Light offences are visited with severe punishment. A person guilty of an ordinary offence is at once dismissed or degraded from the post of Inspector or Sub-Inspector to a head-constableness or constableness. Good service of 20 or 25 years is in a moment forfeited. No respectable person will have the courage to enter a department in which such injustice prevails. Whatever inducements the Government may hold out to respectable and educated persons, no good will result until attention is directed to the conduct and doings of the Superintendents.

BALASORE  
SAPTARIK PATRIKA,  
November 23rd, 1882.

25. The *Balasore Saptarik Patrika*, of the 23rd November, remarks, in reference to the petition of the brother of the Maharajah of Moherbhunj to the Lieutenant-Governor, that it contains many statements reflecting on Baboo Nunda Kisor, which cannot be approved of. If the Baboo can support the other points of the petition by evidence, his request may be considered reasonable.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
November 25th, 1882.

26. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 25th November, contains two notices having reference to the introduction into the Cuttack Municipality of the elective system, and makes the following remarks upon them:—One of the notices is from the Cuttack Association and was published last September. At a meeting of the Municipal Committee, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Manisty, stated, in reference to this notice, that several persons had united in signing the notice in order to raise the false hope in the minds of rate-payers that taxes would be abolished. Moreover Mr. Manisty proposed that it should be written on the back of this notice that taxes were not to be abolished, and that this be made known to the public. The Committee, however, did not approve of this, and decided that the District Magistrate should make known to the people the nature of the elective system, so as to prevent all misunderstanding. Accordingly another "notice," with the signature of Mr. Pawsey, has been issued. It will be really interesting to know whether this is the composition of Mr. Pawsey or of Mr. Manisty. Whoever may be the writer, the object of the notice is to cause tax-payers to desist from praying for the elective system. In the above notice there is nothing to show as to whether the elective system will be helpful or otherwise to the tax-payers. The increase of taxation is especially recorded. It is to be hoped the public will be able to understand the true spirit of the notice.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

27. The same paper, after quoting an article from the *Bharatee*, says—"We trust the zemindars may carefully consider the above remarks. There is no more time for delay. After ten years a new settlement will have to be considered. The zemindars may know from the Khoordah settlement how Government will then act. Government having not failed to take as large an increase of rent as possible from the ryots, it is impossible to hope that they will, under the same circumstances, be

Orissa zemindars ; their duty.



more merciful to zemindars ; hence, just in proportion as they favour their ryots will they be benefited in the future. Though it is the duty of all to consider the coming settlement, it is obvious that hitherto no one has felt anxious about it. Hitherto zemindaries have been sold at a high price, as if the present settlement were permanent. Let zemindars henceforth be on the alert, and unitedly seek proper remedies. If by any means a permanent settlement can be obtained for these parts, it is the duty of zemindars from this time to seek and make known the manner in which it may be brought about.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 9th Deceember 1882.*



